Vol. XI. THE No. 56

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET STREET.

SATURDAY, JUNE 24th, 1797.

Abner and Jesse Barker,

HAVE just received a fresh supply of MERCHANDIZE, suitable to the present season, amongst which are warranted MOULTING CLOTHS, of which they mean to keep a regular supply—they have also a few tons of Iron and Castings, all which they offer for sale on the most reduced prices for cash or country produce.

Pittsburgh, June 14, 1797.

FOR SALE,

BY the subscriber, in Westmoreland county, near Budd's Ferry, a compleat KEEL BOAT, 86 feet in length, and 9 feet in breadth. The terms of sale will be made known by Samuel Boyd, in Pittsburgh, or by the subscriber.

ROBERT BOLDRIGS.

June 15, 1797.

Six Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from near the mouth of the Nine Mile Run, Pitt township, about the 10th of May last, two MARES. The one a dark roan, with a large bushy mane and tail, 12 or 13 years old, about 15 hands high. The other a bright sorrel, with a mane and tail of the same colour; when closely examined, a great many grey hairs will be discovered, mixed with the others, 3 years old, a large star in her forehead, about 14 hands high, and unwilling to let a crupper under her tail, both natural trotters. The above reward will be given to any one who will be kind enough to secure them; and send the subscriber word, and if brought home, reasonable charges.

JOHN M'DOWELL.

June 12, 1797.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living on Big Pipe Creek, Frederick county, Maryland, 12 miles from Hanover, and 7 from Westminster town, on the 25th ult. Two German Servants, viz. HENRY SCHMACKTENBERG, aged 33 years, he is of Low Dutch extraction, and speaks High Dutch but indifferently, of a middle stature, short curly brown hair, had on and took with him a high crown felt hat, a deep blue cloth coat, a black cloth jacket, blue velvet breeches, two pair mixed stockings, and a pair of shoes.

CATHARINE CLUDT, aged 27 years, of a middle stature, chunky made, full faced, short sandy hair, had on and took with her a high crown felt hat, several caps, a German jacket, two striped linsey petticoats, one black stuff ditto, and one striped stuff ditto, one pair of white cotton stockings, and one pair of shoes; and as they went off together it is presumed they will pass for man and wife. Whoever takes up and secures said servants so that their master may get them again shall receive the above reward, and if brought home reasonable charges.

JOHN BOWER.

June 12, 1797.

Town of East-Liberty.

THE subscriber having laid out a TOWN west of the Laurel Hill, on the new state road from Bedford to Pittsburgh, on Ligonier Valley, Donnegal township, Westmoreland county, within one mile of Westmoreland Furnace and Forge. It is situated on a level spot of ground on each side of said road, which is 60 feet wide; the soil is good, water convenient, as there is a run of excellent water on each side the Town, one of which is sufficient for a mill or any other water works; it is one mile from Loyalhannon creek, where there is a good grist and saw mill, and several others not more than four miles off good stones and timber for building in great plenty, and two lime stone quarries adjoining the town. The Lots are now offered for sale at Twenty Dollars each, without any condition of settlement—Ten Dollars to be paid in hand, and the remainder at the end of one year, when the deed will be made. Each Lot is 60 feet front and 160 feet deep to a 12 feet alley—water may be had on each Lot by digging about 10 feet, there is plenty of stone coal very convenient. Purchasers may be accommodated with Out Lots at a low rate. A plan of the Town may be seen at the subscriber's on the premises, who has the residue of the place to sell, on which there is a good body of iron ore.

ROBERT LAUGHLIN.

Ligonier Valley, June 7, 1797.

JOHN IRWIN,

HAS just received and is now opening a fresh supply of MERCHANDIZE, suitable to the season, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, June 2, 1797.

ALL those who have any demands against the estate of BENJAMIN HARRIS, late of Washington township, deceased, are desired to render them properly attested, and all those who are indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment to

JACOB HARRIS,
JAMES PURVIANCE, } Executors.

Fayette county, June 5, 1797.

ALL persons have any demands against the subscriber are requested to bring them forward for settlement, and those indebted to him, are hereby informed, that unless they make payment on or before the first day of July next, their accounts will be put in suit without distinction.

JAMES ALLEN.

Pittsburgh, June 15, 1797.

STRAYED or stolen within three miles of the mouth of Buffaloe, on the Ohio, a dark bay HORSE, 9 years old last spring, about 14 hands high, trots and canters well, a good deal saddle marked, branded on the near shoulder R, but not very perceivable. Whoever takes up said Horse and delivers him to the subscriber, living three miles from Pittsburgh on the west side of the Allegheny river, or advertising in the Pittsburgh Gazette where he may be found, shall receive FIVE DOLLARS REWARD, and reasonable charges.

JOHN HUEY.

June 15, 1797.

WILLIAM CHRISTY

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends & customers that he has just received a fresh supply of SPRING GOODS, consisting of fancy, striped and india nankeens, olive janes, pillow fustians, mantua, sattins, lutestrings, modes, sarsnetts, all wide persians, &c. book, jaconett and tambowred muslins, muslin shawls with field and handsome borders, garden fans, umbrellas, and a variety of new goods, suitable to the season, which he will sell at the most reduced prices for cash, as well as the usual credit.

Pittsburgh, June 2, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Lots No. 15, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27 and 28, in township No. 7, and Range No. 2, of the North Western Territory, were purchased October 24th, 1787, of the United States in the city of New York, for the joint use of William Duer of the one part, and Robert Johnston, Absalom Martin, James Simpson, and Israel Ludlow of the second part.—Also Lots No. 6, 12, 18, 24, 30 and 36, of township No. 8, Range No. 4—and Lots No. 13, 14, 19 and 20, of township No. 9, Range No. 2—and also Lots No. 9, 14, 15, and 20, of township No. 7, Range No. 2, for the joint use of William Edgar and Alexander M'Comb of the one part, and Robert Johnston, Absalom Martin, James Simpson, and Israel Ludlow of the second part.

The subscriber, agent for the parties of the second part, being informed that Daniel M'Elheran, attorney for William Hill, has sold, and is offering for sale a part of the above mentioned Lots, thinks it his duty, in this public manner, to inform those who have purchased, and those who may hereafter be induced to purchase, that he is in possession of the original article, which entitles the parties of the second part to one equal moiety of the above mentioned Lots, and that he is determined to prosecute the same as the law directs.

ROBERT JOHNSTON.

Pittsburgh, May 26, 1797.

Eight Dollars Reward,

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, on Pine Creek, about five miles from the mouth, about the middle of April last a Bay HORSE eight years old this spring, about 13 or 14 hands high, a natural pacer, a white spot on his nose, had a bell on, with a leather strap which went twice round his neck. Whoever takes up said horse and delivers him to the subscriber, or JEREMIAH BARKER, in Pittsburgh, or gives information where he may be had, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by.

PHILIP GRUB.

June 1st, 1797.

The noted BULL.

NONPAREIL,

WILL *be kept for the remaining part of this season, at the farm of John Mossman, at the two mile run, from Pittsburgh, on the Monongahela river, at the low price of fifteen shillings.*

Nonpareil scorns to build his worth on a long train of ancestors, though he can boast of the noted old Nonpareil, and the blood of old Cherry circulates in the veins of his grand dam. His strength and activity will justify his character, and his issue has evinced the sooth from whence he sprang.

GEO. HARTSHORN.

Forks of Yough, June 9, 1797.

☞ On the 5th of August next, ends the Eleventh Year since the first publication of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE—The encouragement the Printer has met with has equalled his expectations—his thanks are particularly due to those whose punctuality in discharging their subscriptions, has enabled him to prosecute his business, and he assures them, that no industry on his part shall be wanting to render the Gazette worthy of their patronage—At the same time, he is sorry to remark, that there are many whose FAIR PROMISES have kept pace with the payments of others, and as it is impossible for him to receive any more of this kind of TRADE, he informs all those in arrears, that on the expiration of the said 5th of August, he is determined to compel a fulfilment of these promises in a way that will not prove very agreeable.

Printing Office, Pittsburgh, June 16, 1797.

STRAYED, *or rather supposed to be stolen, from the commons of Pittsburgh, on the first of Nov. last, a black mare colt, 2 years old, at present, with a small star in her face, and by some malicious person was branded last fall, on the off side, with the letter R. near the root of her tail, not very perceivable. Whoever returns said colt to the subscriber, or gives information where she may be found, so that he may get her again, shall have Six Dollars Reward and reasonable charges, and if stolen Four Dollars for the Thief, if found, so that he may be prosecuted for the same.*

MARK DEARY.

Pittsburgh, May 4, 1797.

Sixty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 8th instant, three indented Dutch servant men, of the following description, William Heymirick, by trade a painter, about five ten inches high, a middle aged man, pretty well made, some what attached to company, brown complexion; had on and took with him a short brown coat and overalls, also a tolerable good long blue coat, and yellow cassimer waistcoat and breeches, he some time ago bored his ears, one of which has been materially injured by the weight of lead attached to it; he wears his hair tied.

William Hammis, by trade a Blacksmith, but professes the Locksmith particularly, a robust, well made man, not exceeding 35 years of age, very much inclined to idleness and smoking, marked with the small pox, of a brown complexion, short hair, a forbidding look, he usually wore when at work a short coat and overalls but in all probability he will change them, having a number of good cloths.

Peter Smith, by trade a common Blacksmith, a short corpulant man, very full faced, in whose mouth will the pipe ever be seen when striking on the anvil, or blowing the bellows, he usually wore a large flat crowned hat, speaks very bad English, dark complexion, short hair.

The aforesaid servants have been seen travelling towards Greensburgh.

The above reward will be paid to any person or persons who will apprehend and secure said servants in any goal in the state, or elsewhere, or in proportion for any of them, and if delivered in Pittsburgh, reasonable charges, paid by

May 9, 1797. JAMES O'HARA.

IN the year 1780, John Reynolds going down the Ohio river, was killed by the Indians; a short time after Col. Thomas Campbell found the body and a number of papers belonging to the deceased, the papers he gave to some person in this town, who promised to take care of them for the heirs, but since that period nothing has been heard of the papers. The subscriber, son of the said John Reynolds, takes this method of informing the person in whose hands said papers were lodged that he is now in Pittsburgh, and will continue there for two or three weeks, in order to receive them—he believes they can be of no use to any person but the heirs of his father's estate.

WILLIAM M'KEE REYNOLDS.

June 3, 1797.

From the FARMER'S WEEKLY MUSEUM.

COMMON SENSE in dishabille.

"REFINED sense and exalted sense are not half so good as common sense," says one author; "common sense is the best sense in the world," says another. Follow its dictates, says my pen. It will serve better to keep you out of fire and water, and I may add, out of gaol, than the philosophy of Newton, the genius of a Dryden, or the metaphysics of an Edwards. Its seeds are sown in thy mental garden, good reader; cultivate them by observation, reflection, and reading such authors, as have brought them to the greatest perfection. I do not intend by this to recommend the writings of Thomas Paine and his political colleagues; I had rather see Quinn's Web Reader on the shelves of the library. Common sense is of a peaceable contented temper, and would be the very last to declare war with her sister. Its counsels will assist thee in thy domestic economy and every honest employment of life; but they will differ from the profession of councellors in two respects: they will always be to thy advantage, and cost thee nothing. It will seldom advise thee in Greek or Latin, but in plain English.

Quit your pillow, and *go about your business*, if you have any, is its first injunction; if not seek some. Let the Sun's first beam shine on your head in the morning, & you shall not want a good hat to defend your head against his scorching rays at noon; eat your breakfast before you eat it, and the sheriff shall not deprive you of your supper; pursue your calling with deligence, and your creditor shall not interrupt you. Be temperate, and the physician shall look in vain for your name on his day-book. If you have a small farm, or a trade, that will support your family and add a hundred dollars a year to your capital, be contented, and never go to Boston, Hartford, or New York, to buy land in Georgia, that is to be made on the eighth day of the creation.

A PLEASANT STORY *of a* DUTCH BURGOMASTER.

IN the reign of King James II. an eminent Burgomaster, having with great grief observed the degeneracy, which began to shew itself among the Dutch, and the excesses of the issue of wealth and idleness, took this method to shew them their folly and danger.

He invited the whole magistracy (consisting of thirty-six persons) and ladies to dinner; which they did not doubt both for delicacy and variety, would be worthy of him and them. But how great was their disappointment when, they saw the first course on the table, consisting of apples boiled in Butter-Milk, Rock fish, with turnips and carrots, red herrings, a lettice sallad, and for drink, small beer. The host invited his guests to fall to; the ladies pleaded want of appetite, the men looked like young prophets; when they called out, that dessert was in the pot, and till the table was cleared, scarce a word was spoke. But then appeared under every plate a scroll of verses intimating, that such was the fare of their fore fathers, when their city first began to thrive, and the states of Holland have name among the nations.

The second was served up, which consisted of butcher's meat of every sort, roasted and boiled; but undisguised with the art of cookery, and without other sauce, than what a good stomach was to supply.—English beer and French wine, was added to the side-board. When the table was cleared a second time, appeared another chain of verses, which informed them, that with regard to the wants of nature, these were luxurious, that it was the office of reason to regulate both the taste and appetite, and by living thus, they would leave both the wealth and temperance to their heirs, who being used to such examples, would blush to be thought degenerate by their children.

The table was again spread with all sorts of fish and fowl, wild and tame, exquisitely dressed, and relished with the most pungent sauces, served in place, and wines of the finest growth of the Rhine, Mosel, Campagne and Burgundy; and followed with a memorial, importing, that all beyond nourishment was luxury, and all beyond decency was extravagance; that intemperance had a smiling aspect, but dreadful retinue, consisting of the whole assemblage of diseases—that death had been their cook, and had infused a slow poison in every sauce.

This seemed to strike a momentary damp on their spirits, which was soon forgot on the appearance of a magnificient dessert, to which Europe and both the Indies had contributed, followed by the wine of Tokay and the water of Barbadoes, and every other delicacy that wealth, without bounds, could purchase.

Again the hand writing denounced, that luxury is to prosperity, what a plague is to health, equally contagious and destructive; that it is a disease of which the most flourishing states have died; that when it is become epidemical, in a country like theirs depending on commerce, a desolution must inevitably follow; in consequence of which the rich and renouned city of Amsterdam would again be reduced to a fishing village, and their posterity become as poor as their ancestors were, without their continuance of industry, virtue and sobriety.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, April 8, to 11.

THE Hamburgh Mail brings ſome very important intelligence. The fact which we have repeatedly mentioned of the determination of the Emperor of Ruſſia to aſſiſt the Allies with the whole weight of his authority and influence in future conduct of the war. It now becomes a ſubject of general converſation on the continent, and is mentioned in ſeveral private letters. There are many circumſtances which lead us to believe, that an opportunity, will arrive, and that at no diſtant period, when a negociation for a general peace will be undertaken under his auſpices. His impetial majeſty has already begun to take meaſures for this arduous and important undertaking, which certainly promiſe much better ſucceſs, than any thing that can riſe out of the motion which Mr. Pollen intended to have brought forward this day in the Houſe of Commons.

The diſpatch from Colonel Graham, in the London Gazette of Saturday evening, is ſo far ſatisfactory, as it enables the public to aſcertain the poſition of the Archduke's army in Italy, which has been very erroneouſly repreſented. Inſtead of his Royal Highneſs having been forced to retreat to Clagenfurt, the capital of Carinthia, it appears that on the 20th ultimo he was only at Vippach, in Carniola, about 20 miles from Gradiſka, and 50 from Trieſte. This poſition is much more favorable than that which the Archduke was reported to have taken, and he can here receive all the reinforcements which are ſending to him, without any interruption from the French.

FRANKFORT, March 25.

A great number of letters, which arrived yeſterday from Baſle, bring advice, that a conference which laſted two days, has taken place between the Archduke Charles, Prince d'Aremberg, and General's Buonaparte and Clarke, on the other. The propoſals of peace made by the French generals to the Archduke, are ſaid to have been equitable, and indeed very advantageous to Auſtria; and they only waited the return of the courier, whom his highneſs had diſpatched to Vienna, to publiſh the armiſtice, which was to precede the further negociations in Italy. Baron Degelmann is ſaid to have frequent conference with Barthelemy at Baſle, who have ſent ſeveral couriers to Paris.

The French diviſions of Gen. Championet is now gone from the environs of Coblentz to Duſſeldorf, but the troops refuſed to march.

PLYMOUTH, April 5.

At the concluſion of the ſea-fight off Cape St. Vincent's, on the 14th of February the Spaniſh admiral, with no ſmall air of triumph, obſerved, that although he had the misfortune to loſe four of his ſhips, two of which was firſt rate, yet it was a matter of no trifling conſolation to him, to reflect, how many of the Engliſh ſhips muſt have been ſunk, as there were only fifteen remaining.

The San Joſeph Spaniſh man of war is one of the moſt wonderful ſhips that ever has been conſtructed, her breadth of beam exceeding that of the Victory's three feet; nevertheleſs ſhe worked under her jury maſts as quick and as handily as a frigate. In point of ſailing, was conſidered as the CRACK ſhip in the Spaniſh navy, are remarkable fine ſhips, and have lately undergone thorough repairs. Upon the whole, ſo valuable and extraordinary a capture is not to be met with in our naval annals.

In the late action off Cape St. Vincent's, the Spaniſh fleet had numberleſs frigates, whilſt, on our ſide, we had ſo few, that the Bon Citoyen, a ſloop of 18 guns was left with the charge of Le Salvador del Mundo.

COLOGNE, March 28.

On the 24th inſtant a long conference took place at Neuwied, between General Hoche, ſeveral other French Generals, and the Auſtrian General Kray. The ſubject of their conferance are to be reſumed in a week's time at the ſame place.

There is no doubt but the campaign will open ſoon, and with unprecedented energy.—The army of the Sambre and Meuſe will be augmented to near 100,000 men, 40,000 of whom will be charged to beſiege Mentz and Ehrenbreitſtein.—Courier Bas Rhine, April 1.

American Intelligence.

SALEM, (Maſſ.) May 20.

A Quaker lately invited a tradeſman to dine with him, whom he treated with an excellent dinner, wine, tobacco, &c. His gueſt, after drinking pretty freely, became rude and abuſive to his hoſt, inſomuch that the Quaker's patience was at length exhauſted, and he addreſſed him in the following words:—"Friend I have given thee a meat offering, a drink offering and a burnt offering, and for thy miſconduct I will now give thee a HEAVE offering"—and immediately threw him into the ſtreet out of the parlour window.

NORFOLK, June 1.

Yeſterday arrived here the Daniſh brig Neutrality, from Bilboa, which ſhe left the 14th April. In lat. 38, and long. of Madeira, on the 20th April, ſpoke a Britiſh privateer of 14 guns, out ſix days from Liſbon, who informed that the Spaniſh fleet had gone into Cadiz; and that the Engliſh fleet under Admiral Jervis (reinforced to 22 ſail of the line) were cruizing off that harbour. Three 74's and ſeveral frigates had gone home with the Admiral's prizes,

BALTIMORE, June 5.

A gentleman who came paſſenger in the Abigail, contradicts the information contained in the letter from Havanna. He ſays, the governor evinces no diſpoſition to ſee neutral veſſels in that port reſpected, and mentions ſeveral that have been captured under the guns of the Mora, and carried back, after leaving that port; and inſtances the Anne of Nantucket, a ſhip of about 350 tons, from Honduras Bay, which had been captured by a Spaniſh frigate, and carried into the Havanna, bnt was delivered up to the captain—for this veſſel ſeveral French privateers were on the look-out, and intended taking as ſoon as ſhe left the port. The Abigail was boarded by one of them, the captain of which ſaid he took her for the Ann, and wiſhed to know the time of her ſailing, as he was waiting for her.

NEW-YORK, June 5.

Selected from Paris papers to April 2d, by the brig Dublin packet, from Havre de Grace.

Accounts from Bruſſels mention that many pieces of artillery of large calibre from Thionville, have paſſed by Luxemburgh towards the Hunſdruk, and appearance indicate that the campaign will open on the Rhine with the ſiege of Mentz.

The high court of juſtice which had been occupied with the trial of the conſpirators, Babeuf, Dunan, &c. Judgement was to be pronounced April 2.

PEACE, PEACE, ſays a Paris paper—This is the wiſh of every one in France, who retains a particle of humanity.

On the 2d of April, it was reported in Paris, that a courier had arrived in four days from Turin, to Mr. Spinola, the Genoeſe miniſter, with intelligence that the preliminaries of peace had been ſigned by the marquis of Lucchini, Auſtrian miniſter in Italy, and general Clarke. The principal conditions were to be, the ceſſion of Belgium to France by the Emperor, and the ceſſion to the emperor by the French, of all their conqueſts in Italy, comprehending the three legations taken from the pope.

This news was fully credited. But ſays the Paris editor, "Let us hope—hope is the ſweet conſolation of the wretched.—But peace in the interior—Geat God! When ſhall we have it?"

An article from Vienna mentions that propoſitions for peace had actually been made to the French by the emperor, which held out to him an indemnification in Italy for Belgium—in conſequence of which a council of ſtate had been convened, to which ſome ambaſſadors of the powers in amity with the emperor had been invited.

A letter from Frankfort, of March 17, ſtates, that from the Campaign of 1792, to that of 1796, the Auſtrians had 9 generals killed and 20 wounded; 1166 officers killed, & 2005 wounded; 37,803 under officers and ſoldiers killed, and 86,216 wounded.

The French took from Captain Glad his veſſel, and turned into a privateer, without ceremony. They did nor even aſk their permiſſion.

BOSTON, June 2.

This day between 12 and 1 o'clock, the Hon. INCREASE SUMNER, Eſq. will be declared Governor of the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts, from the State-Houſe in this town. A large number of the reſpectable citizens of Roxbury, joined by many of the inhabitants of Boſton, on horſeback and in carriages, will eſcort the Governor elect from his Seat to the Government-Houſe, and will form a very conſiderable cavalcade on the occaſion.

The Boſton artillery, will fire a ſalute from Fort-Hill, as ſoon as the celebration of the election is made.

AUGUSTA, May 18.

It is not at all ſurpriſing, that the unfortunate State of Georgia ſhould be ſingled out by our enemies, as the propereſt to commence their plundering ſyſtem of war upon: indeed the leading characters of our Government, appear to be anxiouſly looking forward to the period that will incorporate them with the "terrible Republic." It is then, and not till then, that the great body of the citizens will be enabled to diſtinguiſh the real friends of good order and government, from the infernal vipers, who have ſtung their repoſe for two years paſt. Were a proof neceſſary to ſubſtantiate the truth of theſe obſervations, we ſhould have to trace no further than to the remonſtrance of the 9th of February laſt: After reciting the many grievances under which the State laboured from the unprecedented tyranny and oppreſſion of Congreſs, it goes on to obſerve, "that the great charter of our liberties, the declaration of Independence, charged George the IIId as a tyrant, for raiſing the condition of new appropriations of land in the following words: "He has endeavoured to prevent the population of theſe States for that purpoſe, refuſing to paſs laws to encourage migrations thither, and raiſing the conditions of a new appropriations of land." "The compariſon (continues the remonſtrance) we are ſorry to obſerve, is but too ſtriking, if not in favour of the Britiſh Government."

This is indeed, as a member of the union, carrying the principles of expatriation to a very unuſual pitch. But what are we to think of a man holding a military command, publicly declaring, that were the French to commence hoſtilities, he ſhould not heſitate to take a part with them? We cannot help thinking, that the declaration would warrant an arreſt, if the commander in chief had firmneſs, or knowledge of his duty, or inclination to exerciſe the authority the Government has put into his hands.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.

The following is a correct copy of the Reſolutions of Mr. W. Smith, depending in the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

1. Reſolved,—That further proviſion ought to be made by law, for fortifying the ports and harbours of the United States.

2. Reſolved,—That further proviſion be made by law, for completeing and manning the frigates UNITED STATES, CONSTITUTION, and CONSTELLATION.

3. Reſolved,—That proviſion be made by law, for procuring by purchaſe, a further naval force, to conſiſt of frigates, of guns, and ſloops of war, of guns.

4. Reſolved,—That proviſion be made by law, for empowering the Preſident to employ the naval force of the United States, as convoys, to protect the trade thereof.

5. Reſolved,—That proviſion be made by law, for regulating the arming of merchant veſſels of the United States.

6. Reſolved,—That the exiſting military eſtabliſhment ought to be augmented by an addition of one regiment or corps of artilleriſts and engineers, and companies of dragoons.

7. Reſolved,—That proviſion be made by law, for empowering the Preſident to raiſe a PROVISIONAL army, to conſiſt of regiments of infantry, one regiment of artillery, and one regiment of dragoons, by commiſſioning the officers, and by volunteers of enliſtments, whenever the circumſtances of the country ſhall, in his opinion, render the ſaid army neceſſary for the protection and defence of the United States: Provided, that neither the officers or ſoldiers ſhall receive any pay or emoluments until called into actual ſervice.

8. Reſolved,—That proviſion be made by law, to authoriſe the Preſident to borrow, on the credit of the United States, a ſum not exceeding dollars, to defray the expence which may ariſe in providing for the defence and ſecurity of the United States.

9. Reſolved,—That proviſion be made by law, to raiſe a revenue adequate to the reimburſement, within years, of ſuch ſum as may be borrowed, as aforeſaid.

10. Reſolved,—That proviſion be made by law, to prohibit, for a limited time, the exportation of arms, ammunition, and military and naval ſtores.

A Correſpondent obſerves—that at the late reviews in the ſeveral counties of this diſtrict, the moſt noble ſpirit pervaded the whole body of people, with reſpect to the unpleaſant ſituation of this country with France. All declare themſelves willing to take up arms in defence of the Independence of their country, and againſt ANY nation that would dare to interfere with their internal government—or attempt an inſidious diſtinction between them and thoſe whom they have freely choſen as their rulers—that they are enemies to all foreign influence—and that France, by her late conduct, has rendered her friendſhip ſuſpicious to the people of the United States.

What pleaſureable ſenſations muſt it create in the breaſts of genuine Americans, to find that the maſs of our fellow-citizens know how to appreciate their dear bought liberty, that they with one voice declare, the[y] ready to defend their country againſt all attacks.

(*Wilmington, N. C. paper—*[illegible])

Such of our readers as are intereſted in the fate of Ireland, will read with melancholy attention; the following

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Derry, dated 15th March, 1797, to his friend in Philadelphia.

"I know not where to begin in ſtating the pitiable condition of this diſtracted and truly unfortunate country—you will be ſurpriſed at hearing that a French fleet, with 15,000 troops, lay 17 days on the ſouth weſt coaſt of this kingdom; that they made no attempt to land, and returned to Breſt without meeting any enemy but ſtormy weather! You would wonder at ſeeing the Biſhop of Derry's palace converted into a barracks for ſoldiers, and the town-hall made a place of arms ſurrounded by cannon, tumbrils, &c. The walls are put in a ſtate of defence, and the gates ſhut every night. The greater part of the province of Ulſter is declared in a ſtate of diſturbance, and no longer under the protection of the civil law, Gen. Lake having proclaimed "that he has received full authority to uſe the military power, and act as he may judge proper."—The ſoldiery are inſolent and overbearing, the people divided and diſtracted; open violences in the day, murder and burnings in the night. The United Iriſhmen are bold, ferocious, and numerous, and have carried their depredations almoſt to the gates of the city—[Here a number of inſtances of murders and burnings are mentioned]—The aſſociation has ſpread like a peſtilence, has overrun the country in every direction; the magiſtracy in general, is compoſed of perſons weak, venal, and intemperate; ſo that amidſt this furious conflict of parties, & rage of paſſions, the man who recommends temperance and ſubordination to the one party, or reform and conciliation to the other, is regarded as an enemy to both, judge then for my ſituation."

By an arrival from Barbadoes we have a confirmation of the account that the Britiſh have abandoned Porto Rico—they loſt upwards of 250 men, and General Abercrombie the Commander in Chief was badly wounded.—The fleet is ſince arrived at Dominico.

Information from Amſterdam, ſtates, that a mutinous ſpirit prevailes on board the Dutch fleet—that ſeveral examples had been made by executing ſome of the officers and ſailors, which however did not cure the miſchief—the diſaffection ſtill continuing.

Pittſburgh, June 24.

In our laſt, under the Lexington (K) head, we gave ſome important intelligence ſaid to be received by a gentleman who left the Natchez on the 20th April. The following is taken from a Charleſton paper—On which the moſt confidence is to be placed we cannot determine.

Capt. Wright, of the Corporal Trim, arrived at Charleſton from New-Orleans, which he left May 1ſt, informs.

That a 70 days embargo had detained him, but that it was taken off on the arrival of a diſpatch boat from Spain, requiring General Fontelbar to ſail immediately for Spain, for which place he immediately embarked on board an American veſſel; it is ſuppoſed he would be appointed Governor of Louiſiana, and the Baron Carondelet, preſent Governor, promoted to the Vice Royalty of Chili.

That a New-York brig belonging to Richard Yates and Son, of New-York, a prize to the Henrietta, a French privateer of 2 guns, with her cargo, had been ſold there, and the proceeds lodged in the hands of the auditore general, until an explanation takes place.

That Major Smith, arrived in the Corporal Trim, informed, that Mr. ELLICOT had aſcertained, that the line would croſs the river at Loftus's Bluff, which is 30 leagues below the Natchez. Mr. Ellicot had experienced various delays and vexations from the Spaniſh officers appointed to meet him; he had been once on the point of returning, but latterly their conduct had been more conſiſtent; and Major Smith believes the line will be eſtabliſhed before Mr. Ellicot leaves that part of the country, as the Spaniards had burnt their works, and withdrawn their garriſons from the Walnut Hills and the Natchez, both of which places were conſidered by the Spaniards as belonging to the United States.

THIS PAPER IS MADE IN THE WESTERN COUNTRY.

It is with great pleasure we present to the public the Pittsburgh Gazette printed on paper made by Messrs. Jackson and Sharpless, on Redstone creek, Fayette county—Writing paper of all kinds and quality, as well as printing paper, will be made at this mill; this is of great importance to the inhabitants of the country, not only because it will be cheaper than that which is brought across the mountains, but it will keep a large sum of money in the country which is yearly sent out for this article. The success of the undertaking will, however, depend on the industry used in collecting RAGS, as without them paper cannot be made. It is to be lamented that a false pride in some, and a disregard or contempt of so small a profit, in others, prevents them from furnishing this necessary article—It ought to be considered that shame should be attached to nothing but guilt; and that if the profit is small, considerations of public utility ought to have the greater weight. It is therefore hoped, that all classes of citizens, who wish to encourage their own manufactures, will save their Rags, by which they will encourage honest industry, and useful enterprise.

HISTORICAL ANECDOTE.

MAHMOUD, Emperor of the Turks, A. D. 1735, being informed that a man of high rank, and a soldier, had driven a man from his house, in order to possess himself of his wealth, and to dishonour his wife: the incensed monarch repaired to the house of the injured party, when he knew the officer was there; and as soon as he was assured, that he was reposing on a sofa in an apartment described to him, he ordered all the lights in the house to be extinguished, and then with his own hand he poignarded the culprit: the execution being over, he ordered the torches to be lighted, and upon beholding the dead body, he instantly fell upon his knees, and returned thanks to God—His attendants, as soon as they found him composed, ventured to ask him the reason of this extraordinary conduct.—"I firmly believed (said the Emperor) that no person in my dominions could have dared to commit such a violence, except one of my own sons: but being resolved to execute justice on the offender, and afraid of relenting from paternal tenderness, if my son had been exposed to my view, I placed darkness, as I tho't, between him and me; but perceiving that my victim is a stranger I fervently returned thanks to God."

MILITARY ANECDOTE.

TOWARDS the close of the last century, when Marechal Catinat invaded Piedmont, it was of the highest importance to the present king, then duke, to march in time for putting Turin in a better posture of defence. To this end he dispatched the count de Santena, then a major, and since a general, with a few hundred men, to Avigliano, an old castle about three German miles from Turin, which commands the road and valley of Sousa. As the French army, which consisted of thirty thousand men, was for passing by Santena, he fired at them with what little artillery he had.—Catinat was no less surprised than provoked at this insult, sent to the castle, threatened to hang up the commanding officer; who returned him for answer, he should never have him alive, and that till the artillery should be brought before the castle, no surrender was to be expected.—Catinat, now still more incensed, ordered a battery to be erected, and summoned the castle a second time. Santena, answered that a breach must first be made, which being begun he offered to capitulate. Catinat sent a lieutenant into the castle to settle the articles of capitulation; but as a preliminary condition, demanded that the soldiers should be made prisoners of war, and the officers hanged. Upon this Santena took the lieutenant into his chamber, shut the door, and conducted him between two barrels of powder, with two lighted matches lying by. Santena taking one of the lighted matches, got upon one of the powder barrels, and desired the lieutenant to follow his example; adding, that since he must die, many more of the French should take a spring into the air, before all the Piedmontese in the castle should lose their lives. The lieutenant so little relished this compliment, that he begged of Santena to lay aside such a desperate design, promising to do all that lay in his power for obtaining an honourable capitulation for the garrison. Upon this assurance the commandant dismissed the lieutenant, who having made his report to Catinat, the marechal said, "I must see this man of such extraordinary spirit and resolution;" and allowed that he and his men should march out with their swords. As Santena passed by him, the marechal said, "that he did indeed deserve to be hanged; but to shew him that he could esteem courage and bravery in an enemy, he should dine with him that day." At table some French officers upbraided Santena on account of the duke of Savoy's forming a league with heretics against the most Christian king.—Santena remained silent for some time, till at last he asked the marechal whether he would allow him freedom of speech? Catinat consenting: he replied, "That his master had indeed, for self-defence, taken arms against the king of France, and had entered into an alliance with heretics, such as the English and Dutch; nay farther, that his master was for doing something worse, and had sent to Constantinople, to negociate a league with the Turks; but his most Christian majesty had unluckily been before hand with him.—Catinat laughed at the officers who had forced this keen repartee from Santena, saying, this might teach them never to insult brave men under misfortunes. However, Santena, by his extraordinary behaviour, had the good fortune to obtain for his master a suspension of arms for some days.

ANECDOTE.

'A MAN WAS HANGED FOR LEAVING HIS LIQUOR BEHIND HIM.'

AS the above sentence is universally expressed among the TIPLERS, it may not be improper to indulge them with the origin of it; as nothing is more disagreeable than making use of a term without understanding its designation.

Prior to the year 1677, every convict going to execution at Tyburn, near London, was entitled to a GILL of wine, at the wine-tavern in Holburn. In the month of October, in the above year, Dennis O'Connor, going on that journey, and somewhat offended with the gross familiarity of the GENTLEMAN who was to launch him into eternity, ordered the cart to drive on —AS HE WAS NOT DRY, AND DID NOT WISH THAT MR. KETCH SHOULD MOISTEN HIS CLAY AT HIS EXPENSE. The cart was accordingly driven on; and before the unhappy culprit had hung so long as was equal to the time generally delayed while drinking the wine, a reprieve arrived but too late to effect his recovery. Hence the origin of the above expression.

DIALOGUE

Between an English gentleman and an Irish Inn-keeper.

Gentleman. HOLLOA house!
Innkeeper. I dont know any of that name.
Gen. Are you master of the Inn?
Inn. Yes, Sir, please your Honor, when my wife's from home.
Gen. Have you a bill of fare?
Inn. Yes, Sir, the fair of Mullingar and Ballinasque are the next week.
Gen. I see—How are your beds?
Inn. Very well, I thank you, Sir.
Gen. Is your cellar well stored?
Inn. Very well indeed; wine is the milk of old age, and happy is the man who has his dairy full of it.
Gen. Have you any mountain?
Inn. Yes, Sir, this country is full of mountains.
Gen. I mean a kind of wine.
Inn. Yes, Sir, all kinds, from Irish white wine (butter-milk) to Burgundy.
Gen. Have you any porter?
Inn. Yes, Sir, that is an excellent porter—he'll go any where.
Gen. No, I mean porter to drink.
Inn. Oh, Sir, he'd drink the ocean, never fear him for that.
Gen. Have you any fish?
Inn. They call myself an old fish.
Gen. I think so, I hope you're no shark.
Inn. No, Sir, I am not a lawyer.
Gen. Have you any sole?
Inn. For your boots or shoes?
Gen. Psha! have you any place?
Inn. No, Sir, but I was offered one if I would vote for M.——
Gen. I mean a species of fish.
Inn. As good as ever swam on dry land.
Gen. Have you any wild fowl?
Inn. They are tame enough now, for they have been killed these three days.
Gen. I must see myself.
Inn. And welcome, Sir, I will fetch you a glass.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber living in Pitt township, Allegheny county, about 12 miles from Pittsburgh, a sorrel Mare, 14 hands high, a star in her forehead, a natural trotter. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN BLACK.

June 20, 1797.

INSCRIPTION
FOR THE TOMB OF GENERAL WAYNE.

HERE LIES
Beneath this noble tent,
Fitting for nobler enterprize;
With nothing less than Heaven content:
Waiting (while ordered out again)
Till trumpets bid him rise
To join the armies of the skies.
IMMORTAL
GENERAL WAYNE,
Tho' here
At winter quarters,
His warlike corps remain,
Tho' Death, that monarch grim,
A prisoner made of him,
His gallant enterprising soul
Is on parole,
Viewing each Heav'nly plain,
Where he
Must shortly be
With Indian-Chiefs in Unity,
His next campaign.

THE MILK MAID.

A new descript Song.

AURORA scarce had ushered in the morn,
And zephyrs fann'd their pleasant gale,
When tripping thro' yon distant verdant lawn,
Was lovely Jenny with her milking pail.

In vain I oft had wish'd to meet the fair,
But what, alas! could that poor wish avail?
Tho' it long had been my only care,
I ne'er had met her with her milking pail.

Th' harmonious choir alone were near,
Eager I flew, trusting to an artless tale;
With tender looks she eye'd my falling tear,
And blushing drop'd her milking pail.

Her damask cheek I kiss'd, and held her fast,
No, cry'd she sighing, you never will prevail,
For such hasty love I cannot think will last,
So, Tom, pray give me up my milking pail

Besides my mother vows to me with scorn,
That every other attempt shall fail,
But her fav'rite Joey's, and sends him ev'ry morn
To carry for me home the milking pail.

Let Joey then your love, your beauty share,
At your inconstancy I ne'er will rail.
Such fickle damsels are not worth a care,
So prithee, Jenny, take your milking pail.

Now don't be angry, said she sighing, pray,
Together let us tell our simple tale;
My mother may be will not tell you nay,
So carry for me home the milking pail.

With mutual vows we reach'd the mother's cot,
Where soon did our sighs and tears prevail:
Dame's since dead, her little all we got,
And now I carry home the milking pail.

FROM THE LATIN.

A haughty courtier, meeting in the streets
A scholar, him thus insolently greets:
Base men to take the wall I ne'er permit;
The scholar said, I do—and gave him it.

MAXIM.

Had we no faults ourselves we should take less pleasure in observing those of others.

Hunter and Beaumont,

LATE part proprietors of the Western Telegraphe, having disposed of their shares in that publication, to their other partner, announce to their friends their resolution of establishing a Paper in the Town of Washington in Kentucky, to which they are invited by the most flattering prospects of success.

Their intention is to commence a newspaper on a royal sheet in folio, a size much larger than any Kentucky papers are at present printed on, and equal to many of the Philadelphia papers, which will enable them to give the public the whole of the interesting intelligence, and leave ample room for advertisements; the price Three Dollars per annum, one half to be paid on delivery of the first number, and the other half at the end of six months.

They also take this opportunity of expressing their grateful sense of the many obligations conferred on them by the promoters of an independent press, at the same time assuring them that their favors are graven on their hearts in characters indelible.

Though more flattering prospects, and consequently the duty they owe themselves and families have induced them to remove to another part of the union, they are confident of being followed by the good wishes of a large majority of their fellow citizens for their future success, and in return wish them every blessing that as men of independent principles, and virtuous citizens, they deserve to enjoy.

Washington, Pennsylvania,
June 26, 1797.

By Yesterday's Mail.

BOSTON, June 8:

Yesterday afternoon arrived here the ship TELEMACHUS, Capt. Prentis, in 30 days from Liverpool, by whom we have received London papers to May 4th—which contain Paris news to April 28th—much later than before received. These papers abound with events of the greatest magnitude.

The articles most interesting to Americans contain well corroborated accounts, that preliminaries of peace had been signed between the Emperor and French Republic; having been concluded by the Archduke Charles, and General Buonaparte. The events which led to this measure were the unexampled series of victories by the French army of Italy over the Austrians, in which the latter lost between 15 and 20,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners, &c.

It will be asked, does the peace include Great Britain? We can give no decisive answer on that head.—A Paris paper of April 26, says, "The Directory also reckons on a peace with England!—And on the 2d of May, the British Parliament voted 1,880,000l. loan to the emperor; likewise provisions for guaranteeing 3,500,000l. to be raised on account of the emperor. This was on the day the news arrived of the emperor's having made peace; the officiality of which Mr. P. seemed unsatisfied with; but told the house, if it was necessary to stop the loan, it could be done in any stage of the bill.

The conditions of the peace are variously stated—Some say that "Austria consents to the boundaries of the Rhine and Alps, and the liberty of Lombardy and Mantua." Other state the condition to be, "1st, the independence of Italy. 2d, The cession of part of Upper Austria to the prince of Orange. 3d, The expenses of the war to be paid by the Emperor ☞ The terms are only editoral conjectures.

No intelligence had been received from Mr. Hammond, who had been sent to Vienna on a pacific embassy.

Twenty-one counties, cities and towns have petitioned for peace and the dismission of Mr. Pitt. Other counties, &c. were assembling.

[The official detail of the above spreads over many columns; which had we time or room we should copy.]

SALEM, June 9.

CADIZ BLOCKADED.

Captain John Barton, from Cadiz, has politely handed us the following:

His Britannic Majesty's ship Captain, off Cadiz. 11th April, 1797.

SIR,

In consequence of the unprovoked declaration of war from his Catholic Majesty against his Britannic Majesty and the British nation, it is found right that Spain should no longer have any trade.

I have therefore the honour to acquaint you, that no neutral vessel shall hereafter be suffered to enter or leave the port of Cadiz, without having obtained my permission or that of the commander in Chief of the British fleet—that from this moment Cadiz is to be considered as a blockaded port.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HORATIA NELSON,

To the Danish Consul.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.

CONGRESS.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday the bill repecting fortifications was again under consideration; after making some amendments, the committee rose, and had leave to sit again.

A message from the President, communicating information of serious obstacles thrown in the way of the execution of our treaty with Spain, by the Spanish governor of West-Florida, was received just before the house adjourned.

FRANCE.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

Arret of the 21st Germinal, April 20.

The Executive Directory directs that the passports granted by the ministers and diplomatic envoys of the United States of America, or passports certified by them, shall not be admitted or acknowledged by any Authority.

The minister of Police is charged with the execution of this arret which shall be printed.

[Signed] REWBELL, President.
LEGARDS, Sec'y Gen.

News from Dublin, of April 29, says there is every appearance of an immediate and terrible insurrection.

The Dutch fleet having again left the Texel, Admiral Duncan sails immediately in pursuit of them.

nds for Sale and Settlement.

WHEREAS the Pennsylvania Population Company, have purchased, of the e of Pennsylvania, several large and va- le Tracts of Land, lying in the triangle esqu'isle, on Lake Erie, and on the wa- of French creek, and Allegheny River, having had the said tracts surveyed and ded into 500 acre lots, do now offer rs of them to the public for sale of the reasonable terms and payments. The mpany having deputed and appointed Ju- Colt, Esq. also one of the members of ir board of managers, their agent in ge- al, and also with exclusive powers to dis- e of a large tract of land to settlers; and ing appointed Thomas Reese, William wer, and Ennion Williams, Esqrs. their nts for disposing of the other parts of the mpany's land, agreeably to such directions they may receive.

The said Colt will reside at Presqu'isle on ke Erie, the said Reese at Presqu'isle, the d Power at Cussewago creek, and said illiams at the forks of Little Beaver creek, here they will keep their respective offices the Company's lands, in which great en- uragement will be given to actual settlers d families, who come to reside in the coun- . Individuals or companies applying at ir offices, respectively, may be informed those terms, where attendance will be gi- n, maps of the Company's land exhibited, rticular tracts shewn, & all due attention id to applicants. Encouragement will be ven to useful mechanicks who first apply Roads will be opened and mills erected. tores of provisions, implements, &c. are id in to be sold on reasonable terms to per- ns settling on the lands, which the com- any have to dispose of.

The lands are good, the soil rich, the cli- ate healthy, and they possess many advan- ges from water communication.

For further particulars, those who are in- lined to treat for any part of the same, are eferred to the agents aforesaid.

JOHN NICHOLSON, President.
JOHN FIELD,
THEO. CAZENOVE, } Managers.
WALTER STEWART,

CAME to the subscriber's Ferry on the west side of the Allegheny river, on the 3d day of May last, a brown Horse, 9 years old, 14 hands high, three white feet, the off eye wall'd, a blaze in his face, no brand perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

ALEXANDER LOGAN.

June 3, 1797.

Whereas I have given three promissory notes under my hand and seal, dated the 29th November last, two of them for 50l. each, and one for 100l. payable at three separate times, to a certain Robert Hunter of Westmoreland county, for a tract of land, but I have good reason to believe that he cannot make me a sufficient title to said land, I hereby caution all persons from taking an assignment on said notes or either of them, as I am determined not to pay them until I am secured in title of said land.

FREDERICK BYER.

May 18, 1797.

THE subscriber has laid off a TOWN upon Mahoning, at the Cuscusky Fields, the Lots of which he now offers for sale at Twelve Dollars each. One half of the purchase money to be paid at the time of entering for a Lot, and the remainder when the deed is made out, which he expects will be in the month of August next. A lottery will be held in Pittsburgh for a preference in the lots, of which notice will be given in the Pittsburgh Gazette. Each lot is 60 feet in front, and 140 feet deep. The first purchaser who builds a house in said Town two stories high, 20 feet by 18, shall receive one lot gratis.

Tickets can be had of Adamson Tannehill, Esq. in Pittsburgh, Robert Galbraith, Esq. Pitt township, Joseph Cook, merchant, in Greensburgh, and by the subscriber West-Newton on Yough river. I have appointed Moses Ford my agent.

JOSEPH L. FINDLEY.

June 6, 1797.

N. B. Out Lots will be furnished to purchasers.

Grammar School.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he designs, provided he receives sufficient encouragement, to open a Grammar School at his own house, in Derry township, Westmoreland county, and state of Pennsylvania, on the 15th day of November next, where the Latin and Greek Languages shall be taught with care and accuracy, together with Composition and Orthography, Geography and the Mathematics.

Lodging can be conveniently obtained in the neighbourhood, and at a reasonable rate.—The price of tuition, which will be reasonable may be known by application to the subscriber.

JOHN M'PHERRIN, A. B.

March 14, 1797. tf

WILLIAM STEELE,

AT the corner of the DIAMOND in Market Street, and opposite the sign of the Waggon, has just received and for sale on the most reasonable terms, a General Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

suitable to the Season.

Pittsburgh, June 8, 1797.

Further Explanations on the REVENUE LAW passed on the 3d of March 1797, by the Commissioner of the Revenue.

THIS act, though supplementary to former acts in relation to duties on distilled spirits and stills, has no reference to any stills employed in the distillation of spirits from foreign materials; nor has it any reference to the stills in any distillery in a city, town or village, the capacity of all the stills of which is four hundred gallons or upwards. In respect to all country stills whatever, employed in distilling domestic materials, and to stills employed on like materials in cities, towns & villages, in which the whole capacity of the stills is less than four hundred gallons, the following principles are established by force and virtue of this act, taken in connection with the unrepealed parts of former acts;

1st All distillers *must* in the month of *June* in every year make *entry* of their stills *as heretofore*: and if they propose to distil by *licence*, their *election* must be signified, as formerly, in *writing at the time of entry in June* It is *particularly* to be observed, that if no election be made to distil by licence at the time of entry, the distiller will be absolutely held by law to pay a duty of fifty-four cents per gallon on the capacity of his still for the year ensuing, payable in two half yearly instalments, should his still be worked once during the said year, just as if this law of 1797 had not been passed. If the election to distil by licence be omitted to be made, no licence will be demandable by the distiller during such year, nor can any collector grant a licence to such non-electing distiller. This cannot be made too plain to the officers and distillers, and I request you to impress it on them.

2d. If at the time of entry in June annuall an *election* be made to *distil by licence*, the distiller may at his option demand licences, for either of the following periods or terms for which he will be chargeable at the following rates, *viz.*

For a licence for two weeks or fourteen days, at six cents for every gallon of the capacity of the still, including its head.

For a a licence for one month, at ten cents as aforesaid.

For a licence for two months, at eighteen cents as aforesaid.

For a licence for three months, at twenty-four cents as aforesaid.

For a licence for four months, at thirty cents as aforesaid.

For a licence for five months, at thirty-six cents aforesaid.

For a licence for six months, at forty-two cents as aforesaid.

3d. If a distiller, *having actually elected in June* to pay by licence, proceeds to *any* distillation without *taking out* such licence, or after it shall expire, he will be liable to pay a duty of forty-two cents per gallon on the capacity of his still, including its head.

4th. No second or subsequent licence can be demanded, until all that is due on the still, for which licence is requested, shall have been paid and discharged.

5th. After a licence has been taken out, whether for a fortnight or one or more months, it cannot be altered to include a time longer, or shorter, than that for which it was granted, nor can it be returned for the purpose of obtaining other licence, comprehending the same time, or more, or the whole, or any part of the same time. Nor can that licence be in any way prolonged, or otherwise altered or varied. When its term expires, a new one can be taken out at the pleasure of the *electing* distiller for any lawful term.

The right of using, during the licenced term, a still for which a licence has been obtained, may be transferred to new owner; due entry of the said being previously made with the proper officer of inspection, in which case the act or instrument of transfer ought to be endorsed upon the licence.

It is to be carefully and impressively observed to the collectors and distillers, that stills not entered in the month of June, remain liable to all the unrepealed provisions and penalties, prescribed by former acts.

In executing this law, the officers of the revenue will be most particularly careful to remind all the distillers, *that an omission to signify in June, and in writing, their election to pay duty by licence*, will leave them *during the ensuing year liable* to the charge of *fifty-four cents per gallon on the capacity of their stills*, without a possibility of relief, if they shall employ any such still in any act of distillation.

JOHN NEVILL,
Inspector of the Revenue.

RAGS.

Three Pence per pound will be given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, by the Printer hereof.

CUT NAILS.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that he has erected a machine, (near Connell's Ville, Fayette county) which goes by water, for the cutting of Nails. It performs the business in such an expeditious and complete a manner, that he flatters himself it will prove a very valuable acquisition to this western country, as he will be able to supply those who may favour him with their orders with Nails of different sizes, at a short notice, and on the most reasonable terms. The Nails cut by this machine are superior to all other cut Nails, and equal in quality to a hammered Nail, as they are cut hot out of hammered iron.

NATHANIEL GIBSON.

Tough Forge, May 29, 1797.

N. B. The price by the quantity of these excellent cut nails, will not be more than eighteen pence per lb. at the Factory.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED *from the Tough Forge, near Connell's Ville, on Saturday the 20th inst. a Grey MARE, about 4 years old, 14 hands and an half or 15 hands high, she has a long switch tail, paces and trots, and has a small collar mark lately done. Whoever takes up said Mare and returns her to the subscriber, or gives information where she is so that he may get her, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges. It is supposed she is making for the south branch of Potowmack.*

ISAAC MEARS.

Tough Forge, May 29, 1797.

NOTICE.

12th of February, 1789.

JOHN Campbell enters a caveat against granting a patent to Christian Lisnet, on his warrant dated 3d of September 1785, for a tract of land in Washington county, alledging, that he the said Campbell hath an older Virginia certificate for the same. The first Monday in October next is appointed for a hearing of the parties on this caveat, thirty days notice being given.

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. L. O.

John Lukens, Esquire, Surveyor General.

28th August, 1790.

The parties not appearing on the former citation, I therefore appoint the first Monday in December next for a hearing of the said parties, thirty days notice being given

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. L. O.

February 21st, 1797.

The parties not having appeared on either of the above citations, the first Monday in December next is therefore appointed for a hearing of the said parties, or any others interested or concerned in the above caveat, six months notice, at least, being given in the Pittsburgh Gazette, and also six months notice in one of the Philadelphia Gazettes.

By order of the Board of Property,

JOHN HALL, Sec. L. O.

NOTICE.

12th of February, 1789.

John Campbell enters a caveat against granting a patent to Francis Lisnet, on his warrant dated the 30th April 1788, for a tract of land in Washington county, alledging, that he the said Campbell, hath an older Virginia certificate for the same. The first Monday in October next is appointed for a hearing of the parties on this caveat, thirty days notice being given.

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. L. O.

John Lukens, Etquire, Surveyor General.

28th August, 1790.

The parties not appearing at the time above appointed, I do therefore hereby appoint the first Monday in December next, for a hearing of the said parties, they having at least thirty days notice.

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. L. O.

February 21st, 1797.

The parties not having appeared on either of the above citations, the first Monday in December next is therefore appointed for a hearing of the said parties on the above caveat, or any others interested or concerned therein, six months notice, at least, being given in the Pittsburgh Gazette, and also six months notice in one of the Philadelphia Gazettes.

By order of the Board of Property,

JOHN HALL, Sec. L. O.

WHEREAS some person or persons have lately cut and carried off large quantities of timber from the lands of the subscriber, lying west and adjoining the town of M'Intosh at the mouth of Beaver creek, in the county of Allegheny.

To punish such transgressors, and prevent similar abuses in future, I will give a reward of FIVE DOLLARS on the conviction of each person so offending. Any information given to JOHN SIMONSON, Attorney at Law in the town of Washington, will meet with proper attention.

JAMES STRAWBRIDGE.

Philadelphia, Feb. 3, 1797.

N. B. The lands here alluded to, are for Sale. For terms apply as above. tf

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Holland Company

THE subscribers being [illegible] settlement large and [illegible] lands for the Holland Company [illegible] ed to offer liberal terms to [illegible]

These lands are situate principally [illegible] waters of French and Cussewago [illegible] the county of Allegheny, and extending [illegible] ward within ten miles of Presqu'isle [illegible] whole is divided into tracts of about [illegible] cres, a part of each tract will be given [illegible] settler gratis, and an additional part [illegible] a low rate and on long payments. A [illegible] supply of provisions will be given on [illegible] to those who may require them.

Cussewago (or Meadville) [illegible] creek, at its junction with Cussewago [illegible] and about 100 miles north of Pittsburgh and 20 south from Presqu'isle) contains at this time about 50 dwelling houses, an excellent grist and saw mill, and a number more saw mills are expected to be built in different parts of the country this summer.

From the many advantages for trade and of soil and climate, those who are desirous of becoming landholders on easy terms will find it their interest to settle in this country.

For further particulars apply to either of the subscribers at Cussewago (or Meadville) or in its neighbourhood.

SAMUEL FOSTER,
ALEXANDER W. FOSTER

Cussewago, May 1, 1797.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

ON the 8th of May, instant, ran away from the subscriber living on the Glade road in Westmoreland county, ten miles from Greensburgh, a negro slave named TOM GARDEN, about 5 feet 7 inches high, a very active, stout well made fellow, talks both the English and German languages, and remarkable to have very red eyes; he took with him one pair of yellow twilled overalls and jacket, one coat of clouded nankeen, one white linen coat, and a deep blue cloath coat, one pair of muslin overalls and jacket, one pair of silk and cotton hose and a pair of woollen hose, one fine and one wool hat, and sundry other wearing apparel; the presumption is, that he intends either going down the river Ohio or to Presqu'isle. Whoever takes up said slave and brings him home to his master, or secures him in any jail, shall have the above reward with reasonable charges paid by me.

JACOB PAINTER.

May 11, 1797. tf

Choppers and Grubbers

wanted in Beaver creek settlement, to make Sixty Thousand Rails, and to grub fifty acres or more of land, and to clear the same this spring fit for the plow, for which generous prices will be given in Cash or Goods, at the option of the workmen; half a dollar per hundred will be given for the Rails, and from three to five dollars per acre for grubbing and clearing, according to the labour necessary in clearing; and the workmen will be supplied with good provisions, or the prices will be increased if they prefer supplying themselves with provisions. Also Ten or more smart active Axemen, with their own axes, are wanted to cut timber, open roads, and other farmers work, to whom Ten Dollars per month will be given for this season, and the ensuing summer, and supplies of good provisions. Any persons chusing to engage on these terms, may apply to SAMUEL MENOUGH, at his tavern at Brady's run, two miles above the mouth of Big Beaver, or to the subscriber at his Mills at the forks of Little Beaver.

ENNION WILLIAMS.

April 26, 1797. tf

Weegee Township,

TO BE SOLD,

ONE half of Lot No. 30, and the whole of Lots Nos. 35 and 36, in the second township and second range of the Seven Ranges, commonly called the Weegee Township. Fourteen families are already settled in this township, and more are preparing to establish there. For particulars apply to Mr. DANIEL M'ELHERAN, at Mr. Thomas Edginton's, lower end of Holliday's Cove, or at Whelen, who is authorised to sell the same, and to receive proposals for the whole of this valuable township.

ROBERT TROUP.

New-York, May 4, 1797. tf.

N. B. The above mentioned D. M'Elheran, attorney in fact for William Hill, of the city of New York, has many other valuable Tracts of Land for Sale, in the Seven Ranges of the North Western Territory of the United States.

Blank Articles of Agreement, Judgment and Common Bonds, Apprentices Indentures, Justices Executions, Summonses warrants, &c. for sale at this Printing Office.